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Philadelphia, Thursday, April 18, 1918

THINGS WE SHOULD KNOW

AYOR SMITH will not divert attention from the chief issue raised by the Federal investigations of vice in this city by tragic gestures and charges of bad faith on the part of police officials. The city as a whole was keenly interested in the news that he engaged a force of police detectives from another city to probe police methods here. The Mayor implies that the report of this investigation amazed him and convinced him of guilt in high

It would be interesting to know whether this report is being withheld to shield the men accused. Publication of the findings of the imported detectives might even beadvisable as a proof of the Mayor's good faith and the bad faith of his aides. Surely no better weapon could be found for stubborn police officials who scurry at a time like this for the protection of politicians. If the things uncovered by the Mayor's Independent investigation in a city that he insisted was "clean" are too terrible for the public ear, then the public should at least be informed of the interesting fact.

It is too bad that the Austrian Emperor did not write "Burn this" on the bottom of his letter to Sixtus. It might have saved him a lot of trouble.

PREMATURE THIRD-TERM TALK I must have your confidence and you wouldn't give it to me if you thought I

were using my high office for selfish rea-sons. As for 1920, in my judgment there is only one man in America who deserves the gift of that exulted office from the American people.—Secretary McAdon, in

T WOULD be easy to misinterpret this nomination by Son-in-law McAdoo of Father-in-law Wilson for a third term. So many precedents have been broken in recent years and the Democratic party has turned its back on so many of its historical principles that it is conceivable it may attempt to elect Mr. Wilson for a third

The simplest explanation of Mr. McAdoo's statement lies in his desire to detach his Liberty Bond speech-making tour from partisan politics. It is an open secret that he is a candidate for the presidency. But in this juncture he must be regarded as an American and not as a Democrat. He is speaking for the cause of America. That cause must have the support of men of all parties. Whether he made his disclaimer in the wisest form is open to question a disclaimer, however, it will serve, and the third-term issue can be met when it enters the domain of practical politics.

Austrian imperial motto: Ein feste

WAR COMES TO PHILADELPHIA

THE intention of the Government to build an embarkation system in this city at a cost of \$20,000,000 is important, of course, because of the extent of the work involved and because of the commercial aspect of such an enterprise and the prestige which follows naturally for the city. But the plan is more interesting as an indication of prevailing conceptions of essential war preparation.

An embarkation system such as is to be built here includes extensive and costly concrete piers and rail terminals for the loading of troop ships and munitions and cargo ships for the war zone. With the war so far advanced, it is significant that the Government is still making essential plans on so great a scale. It is plain that we are not preparing for a speedy peace, but that all so far done is regarded in Washington as merely a beginning.

The Austrian and Hungarian premiers are said to have resigned, too. Keep on buying Liberty Bonds and maybe Kaiser Karl

IS LLOYD GEORGE BLUFFING? THE conditions in the British cabinet. I brought about by the some-rule situation, are of greater interest in America than anything that is happening for the moment in Washington. When Mr. Barnes, Labor member of the ministry, announced in the House of Commons that the Government would resign if the House of Lords refused to pass the home rule bill he may have been bluffing. The exact nature of the bill has not yet been disclosed. The attitude of the Irish members toward it is unknown. The Irishmen in Parliament are not in a conciliatory mood, and they are making rash speeches on the probable effects of the man-power bill, which carries

with it conscription in Ireland.

It would be exceedingly unfortunate if a cabinet crisis should be precipitated in England just now, when the attention of the Government must be directed to conditions in France. There may be better men than Lloyd George to head the Government, but at present he is at the head. A more opportune time should be chosen for a change if a change is imperative. The Prime Minister has talked about the imnce of satisfying American opinion in regard to Ireland. It is equally important hify American opinion in regard to tuct of the Government itself. We

WHY FOCH WAITS

SOMEWHERE behind the swaying bat-tle lines of the Allies Generalissimo Foch sits and serenely smokes his pipe amid the thunders and the lightnings of a world being remade. It is plain now that he has steady fingers on the pulse of the raging enemy, that he is waiting through this matchless interval without a tremor. His fresh legions are about him, ready for the instant when the fever and fury of the Germans have worn them down. This much is plain in

the news from France. Everybody in England, in America and, w'at is more important, in Germany expected the great counter-offensive before this-everybody not in the secrets of the Allied command. For the master strategist of the Allies the victory in the stupendous action has been one of patience-a triumph of the rarest of virtues which the gods reserve as the ultimate gift to troubled men. Patience greater than Job's Foch needs and he teems to have it.

Ever- hour, despite the occasional isoated advances and victories, the general German attack has grown weaker and consequently more desperate. Not until yesterday have the German armies aptreached within striking distance of major objective. Their victory at Messines Ridge is as yet but a partial victory. They aim to capture or destroy the important junction points of Ypres and Hazebrouck, less important objectives than Amiens, but part of the same system of supply. And it is conceivable that until these places are actually taken Foch will still delay his counter-blow. He may even wait longer if the Allies have already established extensive aux-Hiary lines, as they appear to have done with the assistance of Americans.

Meanwhile horror mounts upon horror in Germany as the endless torrent of lying and mutilated mer flows backward over every line of communication into that stricken land. Three times the Germans have revised their plan of campaign. The later attacks at the north were eloquent of something like panic. This may be what Foch has waited for through all the peril of a month of unexampled fighting. It may be why he resisted all pressure of the fears and opinions overseas and refused to be crowded or stampeded into an attack. Thus Foch held his patience at the Marne until Paris was almost taken.

The Hindenburg campaign as it has develop d was plainly devised as a series of stupendous rushes at important junction lines. Amiens, the key to the Allied positions, was attacked vainly. The effort there obviously was to cut the lines of communications from the ports of Boulogue and Calais to the Allied fighting front. The attack was abandoned after successive defeats and after about 300,000 German troops had been sacrificed, 'ow, in the north, the culminating effort of the German armies is apparently directed at Hazebrouck and Ypres. less important details in the system of transportation from the two great French ports. A dominant position at Messines Ridge would actually imperil Ypres. In a more remote way it would imperil Calais itself. What changes have been

junctions no one outside of the Allied command can tell. Here, however, is a developing situation that may yet explain the feverish energy with which immense forces of railway men and engineers were organized and sent to France months ago. Locomotives from American roads, hundreds of miles of railway tracks and vast quantities of equipment were sent over with the men. Ties and rails were torn up in America to build new lines in France. It may be, after all, that the

made in lines of railway communication

to lessen the importance of these two

they seem when studied on a map. Terrible as the fighting has been, it has not yet reached its culminating point. The crisis will come not with any retirement of the British or French. It will come when the counter-offensive begins, And so long as Foch waits so long can the world wait in the assurance that the decisive hour is still in the future.

junctions being so feverishly attacked by

the Germans are far less important than

Busy days for process-servers when those film stars get back to New York.

CONGRESS AND THE LABOR COUNCIL

THOUGH a lack of money or congres sional recognition makes it temporarily impossible for the new war labor council to realize any of the aims so admirably suggested at its recent organization, or even to function officially, Mr. Taft has just obtained a two-year leave from Yale o retain the chairmanship of this highly aportant board.

This action of Mr. Taft's represents a haracteristic faith in Congress and in the ountry. He inspired the war labor counril when it was formed recently at the suggestion of the President in the formulation of a sane, imaginative and altogether admirable program for the elimination of strikes and for systematic and intelligent means to obviate walkouts. Further than this the war council almed to do extensive and highly important a ork in co-ordinating the energies of the country. The program as a whole as it was drawn up under Mr. Taft's direction was a stimulating document and one that would be as valuable in times of peace as in times of war. It recognizes the labor question as a dominant one, which should be approached in a fust and constructive attitude of mind

rather than with prejudice and suspicion. That was late in January. Congress has not given the labor council the means to go further. One of the tests of congressional foresight and intelligence will be its attitude in this particular manner.

Have you a little generalissimo in your

ANOTHER MONTH FOR YOU TT 18 always cheering to find a Congress man who, like Representative Smith, of Michigan, can find time even amid the distractions of war for an intimate concern with matters directly affecting the public weal. Mr. Smith is agitating himself and others with a view of having the calindust reformed. He would have a year of history months instead of twelve. The higg pright easily be done to Herraect-tree from Wiczigan he interest to

be in wait till each month arrives in sucession and to flich from each a group of days. Then he would arrange the loot into a new month of twenty-eight days like all the others. And the completed work would be written down in the calendar as the month of Sol.

The months, as every one knows, are too arge. There is too much elbow, room in them, too many hollow corners. And who would not be bliss-stricken at the thought of paying the rent thirteen times annually instead of twelve?

There is a golder opportunity here to mmortalize a statesman in Congress if Mr. Smith can be personded to change his nind about the name for his new month. Why Sof? Who was Sol? Would it not be better for the House to honor our Uncle Cannon, its wisest member, in this instance? There will be no one in the future who, looking backward upon the life and achievements of the Sage of Illinois, would not be proud to declaim from the housetops that he was born, say, on the 23d of Joe. The new month might be called Jim or George or Benjamin. And Congress will have to hurry or a golden opportunity will vanish in the coming days of suffrage. Future boys and girls may have to say that they were born on the 23d of Maud or Ethel.

The famous tennis cabinet was nothing to our adventurous statesmen of today. Mr. Baker has been under shell-fire, and Mr. Daniels has been flying in an airplane, and Mr. McAdoo says he's too busy to buy a

Now that Alexander and Killefer have been drafted, a great many Can Tell enthusiasts will realize that the country

The Federal Depart But Who Wears the Clothes? found, according to its hushands epend more than their wives for wearing apparel. There isn't anything new in that. ment of Labor

MUSTARD PLASTERS

Have You a Mind?

IT is very important for a man to know whether he has a mind. The mere fact that he has always assumed that he has one is not sufficient proof of its existence. He may be merely running on momentum, using up what is left of his grandfather's mind.

Don't you want to settle this important

question, get it over with once for all? Blocause if you haven't a mind you will want to get busy and hire or marry some one who has. You have thoughts, you say, and there-

fore you mus, have a mind to think them with. Wrong! They may not be your own thoughts. They may be your wife's, or something you read in the paper, or something you ate last night.

The first test of a mind is the power to eriginate thought. Shut your eyes, put your heels together, make your thoughts a blank, and then see if you can create a brand-new idea, an idea that no one has ever conceived before. If the idea that comes to you has the remotest relation to anything you have ever seen or heard or read then it is not an original thought, but an echo.

If you conclude that you have no mind, here is where we can help you. Send for our little set of books, sixty volumes bound in linoleum. These volumes con ain a summary of all the original thoughts that have ever occurred to mankind. They are all classified and indexed. There is an appendix volume which alone is worth the price of the set. It is called "The Dictionary of Deplorable Facts."

These books are to be used in this way: Every time you have a thought you check it up by these volumes, to see if it has ever been thought before. If it has, do not utter it. But, if the thought is not indexed, you will know it is absolutely original, and you may safely utter it

Think of saying absolutely original things every time you speak. Think of being in the same class with Bernard Shaw and Douglas Fairbanks.

years and these books are yours. If you die in the meantime they will go to your

Send us three cents a day for forty

SINCE the war began the U-boats have murdered more than 14,000 noncombatants-men, women and children.

They were noncombatants then, but their ghosts are among the most inspiring fighters we have THEY are asking us to buy Liberty

Bonds.

Contributed by Mustard Plasters

Soliloguy

Once on a time when crows were black, And white was like the snow, thought a train ran on a track, That shirts were worn upon the back, Unfuly boys received a whack; But now-I do not know.

Then I feit sure fish cakes were cod, And bread was made of dough; That bricks were carried in a hod. Consent intended by a nod. A lunatic's behavior odd;

used to think that everything Was either Yes or No:

But now-I do not know.

That clocks told time and birds could sing; That people talked and bees would sting; And what I'd do if I were King; But now-I do not know. For nowadays they tell me that

Nothing that's real is so: Creation's knocked into a hat, And sense don't tell you where you're at; "Subconscious urge" is at the bat-Or else THEY do not know!

HUGH MERR Very often a man betrays his secret heart in the little clipping he pastes on the

wall or slips under the pane of plate glass on his deak. Dove Dulcet keeps on his deak the fol

Abraham Lincoln used to tell the story of the steamhoat on the Mississippi which had a six-foot whishe and a jour-foot boiler. Every time the whielle blew the

SPAIN'S PREDICAMENT

THRLE years ago, in April, 1915, Count Romanones was cheered by all the Liberal factions of Spain when he declared: "Silence at present is a crime, for if we wait until the moment of victory to show our sympathy for the victor it is probable that we shall be too late. The present hours are so grave and important that it is necessary for Spain to make a olemn declaration."

Eight months later Count Romanones became Premier of Spain. He remained premier until about this time last year, Yet he was unable to make when in office the "solemn declaration" he had advised when out of office. The tangled mazes of German intrigue which bound and confined him may never be entirely known or understood outside of Spain. One thing at least we know: that the note to Germany in reply to the German declaration of unrestricted U-boat warfare on January 31, 1917, although it caused the Romanones ministry to fall, also caused a strong wave of pro-Entente sentiment to sweep over Spain. For during the month of May, 1917, there were massmeetings in nearly every building in Spain and, although more than 1,000,000 Spanlards heard eloquent speakers denounce Germany and praise the Allies, nowhere was there disorder. Yet a French Journalist had asserted not very long before that King Alfonso had said to him: "Only I and the rabble are with you. All the rest of Spain is for the Germans."

On May 27, 1917, 20,000 people in the bull ring of Madrid passed the following resolutions;

First. Spain cannot remain indifferent to and isolated from the European con-

Second. Spain must decide upon her international policy toward Great Britain and the other Allies.

Third. Owing to the outrages committed by Germany upon Spain's neutrality Spain must break diplomatic relations with that nation and accept all the consequences which may arise from the attitude which Spain finds herself. obliged to adopt in defence of her dignity.

But Premier Prieto paid no heed to the growing sentiment of which these resolutions were indicative and Spain continued neutral:

Can she longer remain neutral now that Bermany, probably recognizing the failure of her subterranean propaganda and determined to bring things to an issue, has made her new threat of a submarine plackade because of Spain's commercial treaty with this country?

It does not seem possible. Yet the German pressure appears so entirely unwise that Germany may have some hope that a coup d'etat, rendered possible by the disorder following her threat, may result in Spain declaring war not with but against the Allies. The German mind-we have had sufficient experience-works in that way. It has so far worked wrong. But with the peculiar nature of the Spanish temperament and of present Spanish conditions there is a bare chance that some sinister German program might prove temporarily successful.

A more likely result, however, is that the indignation of Spain, which has been stirred by previous insults, may reach a point which will result in Spain joining the Allies. It is a conflict between nobility and opportunism, for both of which Epain has at various times stood. Spain could do deadly disservice to the Allies at the present fateful moment. Or by joining the Allies with her well-trained and equipped forces she could unquestionably shorten the war and help bring Germa

Spain dreams even yet of being the cart of a great Pan-Latin world group, She hopes to bear to the newer Latin nations the relation England bears to the English-speaking world. The men controlling Spain look to see her regain her old eminence. That dream may possibly come true if the puts the Allies in her debt. At this distance we can see very clearly that it will never come true if she permits hersealf to be entangled in the vicious German meshes.

Collaborating With Mrs. Goose

Mr. J. B. Kerfoot, well-known literary critic, has endowed a factory in Freehold. N. J., for turning out highly polished and swiftly circulating Mother Goose rhymes. Mr. Kerfoot's verses revolve about the excellent theme of thrift stamps. Here's his Be the weather wet or dry We've a substitute for R All together now,

LIFT! Get a move on THRIFT! Every quarter shoots a gun Lick a stamp, lick a Hun. When we've licked every one Uncle Sam returns the mon. That's thrift, Then, while we want for settled weather, Get together! GET TOGETHER!

Free Ireland

To the Editor of the Evening Public Ledger Sir-I think it an outrage that Lloyd George should force conscription on Ireland. I have two hoys in the United States army. They are fighting first for America, and second to make Ireland free, just as they are fighting to make Serbia, Belgium and all the poor little countries free. But they can't make all the other little countries free and come home and say Ireland isn't free. The Irish, even to the fifth generation in America, ould not stand for it Long live the Irish republic!

AN IRISH WOMAN, Philadelphia, April 16.

Springtime in France

Just o'er the road 'neath yonder tree Where wounded soldiers crawl to die, The modest violet soon shall reign And lift its aweet face to the sky.

Through sod enriched by human blood E'en now its tender shoots press up. Oh, art thou coming to assuage The bitterness that fills Life's cup!

Thy mission here is but to charm

The weary eye and shaken soul,

Hast thou knowledge of the stress, The pain and woe which rack the earth? Ah, no, dear bloom, if that were so, Of blossoms there would be a dearth.

yrasim to erawane bod CARRIE Y, PROMINE

JUST KEEP THE POT BOILING AND HIS GOOSE IS COOKED

Is the Industrial Problem a Problem of Mechanics?

By Jesse Lee Bennett

CECRETARY DANIELS recently asserted | fundamentally, only the question of the just, Othat German agents had attempted but falled "to stampede American labor, organtzed and unorganized, into something very nearly approaching a social revolution. One reason for failure was the fact that labor and capital are beginning to understand each other."

A few days later William A. Appleton, of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Great Britain, asserted that "there must be a complete understanding between labor and capital, and that situation is rapidly assum ing concrete form.

This statement was soon followed by Mr. Schwab's classic assertion about the "destinies of the world being controlled by the men without property," and each day now witnesses comment from high financial sources along some such lines as Mr. Theodore Shonts's recent declaration; "Such widespread phenomena as each day's news brings before us, be it Bolshevism or communism in Russia or I. W. W.-ism in America. cannot be waved aside as passing disturbances. They are symptoms of a disorder that demands searching diagnosis and intelligent remedy."

C. J. Hicks, of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, for example, says concerning the new labor policies of his company: "We have no cut-and-dried schemes of welfare work. You see the company and the men are working things out together." And the Archbishop of York proclaims: "The main impulse for the reshaping of society will come from the great labor organizations, but nothing is more striking than the way in which the employers frankly recognize that they must be prepared to look at the new situation in a new spirit,"

THE mere fact that the so-called "indus-THE mere fact that the so-called 'nous-trial problem' is now being discussed so frankly and so dispassionately is profoundly significant. We have only to look back four years to recall conditions very different, when an ominous silence concerning the in-dustrial problem seemed to forebode inevi-table ordeal by battle. Even such a short time see the opposed forces seemed to be time ago the opposed forces seemed to be growing ever further and further apart, blind to the fact that all their basic ideas had been in conflict many times before. They would not see that it is the duty of civilized nen to forestall ordeal of battle by imaginamen to toron the state of a dispassionate attempt to remove causes of conflict by ascertaining the underlying matter of dispute and applying laws based on empirical knowledge and n justice.

on justice.

The disposition of labor and capital to meet each other half way and ascertain the basic cause of difference between them is one of the most hopeful incidents in the history of mankind. For it indicates not only that an eventual bloody and profitiess revolution leading to a rapidly pragmatic balance of power may be forestailed, but also that the too visionary and utopian schemes of social betterment preached by loquacious social betterment preached by loquacious or social betterment preached by loquacious but immature and inexperienced doctrinaires will be aborted and never attain the brief but bloody moments of disillusionment to which they seemed destined.

PEW revolutions the world has known have done much but alter a few definite, fundamental and basic wrongs and injustices. But all revolutions have promised some communistic dream world. There can be little doubt, for example, that visionary be little doubt, for example, that visionaries had made the masses of England believe that Magna Carta would turn Merrie England into the veriest Utopia. All Magna Carta actually did was to establish habeas corpus and trial by jury, and 175 years of fighting were required before even these were enforced. They quieted unrest. Had English statesmen been able to see what was wrong and have granted habeas corpus and trial by jury a decade before Ruinlymeds, such

exact, equitable and scientific division of the joint product of labor and capital. That is a question in mathematics or mechanics to be solved by detached and impassive intelligence; not a question to be decided either by greed and intolerance leading to ordeal by battle or by vague good will expressed in such phrases as "a fair return to capital" or "a living wage,"

DRESIDENT WILSON, in his first inlabor problem is a question only because we have not yet found out the rule of right. The Locomotive Engineers' arbitration board of 1912 lamented the fact that conomists had not yet discovered "the scientific rule" by which the joint product might be apportioned between capital and labor. The economist Proudhon died in the conviction that 'the economic regeneration of mankind would be effected through a science absolute, rigor ous, based on the nature of man and of his faculties and on their mutual relations, a science which we have not to invent but to discover."

Once passion and intolerance are even emporarily quelled it seems that labor and capital might well ascertain the "rule of right" of President Wilson, the "science" of Proudhon, the "scientific rule" of the engineers. Its ascertainment will mean the end of industrial unrest and, probably, the collance of socialism

Could the industrial armistice result in any greater good? Is it not the duty of all concerned to view the industrial problem as mechanical problem capable of exact and cientific solution by unimpassioned intelligence and by carnest study

The Jerusalem Bishopric

Not many persons know that in 1842 England and Prussia reached an agreement by which a joint bishopric was to be maintained in Jerusalem and a converted Jew was named as the first incumbent.

It would seem that the appointment of the converted Jew scandalized the High Anglicans of Oxford-Newman and his friendswho regarded the act as schismatic. Bishop Alexander, the man first appointed, died after three years' service, and was succeeded by the able and energetic Gobat, a nominee of King William IV of Prussia. For a third of a century he did much for the develop-ment of the German department of mission work in Palestine. At his death the British Government, aware that the sympathy be-tween the Lutheran and Anglican com-munions was too slight to justify continued oc-operation, named no successor, and in 1886 the scheme was formally abandoned. A special edifice was built for their special use by the Angicans at the close of the entury and consecrated by the Bishop of Salisbury.

When Is a Spy?

Whether an intelligence officer is a spy or mere scout depends entirely on how he is dressed at the time. If in uniform, he be-comes a prisoner of war when captured, and as a rule he is confined in a fortress. If he has assumed disguise, he faces the firing squad next morning.

firing squad next morning.

The fact that an officer has spied upon the enemy in civilian clothing does him the less bonored among his brothers-in-arms. On the contrary, being selected for the "secret field-intelligence service" is the "secret field-intelligence service" is looked upon by the more daring as a rare distinction. A commander would be court-martialed if it became known that he had failed to avail himself, for reasons of "honor," of imperiant information brought in by his agents and had for that reason mismanseced an action. Explanage is a necessary adjuste to any military catablishment for the second of th

OUR OWN NURSERY RHYMES

Dandy Dandelion

WHEN Dandy Dandellon wakes And combs his yellow hair The ant his cup of dewdrop take And sets his bed to air; The worm hides in a quilt of dirt

To keep the thrush away, . The beetle dons his pansy shirt-They know that it is day!

AND caterpillars haste to milk
The cowslips in the grass;
The spider, in his web of silk, Looks out for files that pass These humble people leap from bel. They know the night is done When Dandy spreads his golden has They think he is the sun!

DEAR Dandy truly does not smell No florist gathers him to sell. He withers in a vase: Yet in the grass he's emperor, And lord of high renown;

And grateful little folk adore

His bright and shining come

CHRISTOPHER MORLET. Nothing is idle in How About many the corre-Wilhelm's Promises? ents say. Ever-and everybody is nelled to work, with a view to victory

would be far better off if a few # and generals were exempt.

Hello! Now it is posite telephone to of fundamental telephone to of fundamental telephone to of fundamental telephone to of fundamental telephone to other telephone to of fundamental telephone telepho at the telephone girl.

Red Cross Postage Stamps

Postage stamps overprinted with the sale of the benefit the Red Cross have been law forty-nine Governments since the sale. Slam being the most recent to enter he Siam's adhesives were once printing vienna, but when war conditions rib Siam's stamp supply the little naiss to London and had her stamps printed it is these London-printed labels number, ranging from two to fifteen that have now been surcharged—a reiswithin a red circle. within a red circle,

QUIZ

1. Who is the new director secretal traited States Emergency First of them." 2. What is the enrollment of a German 3. Who wrote "The Three Musketers" 4. What is meant by cultivation, is said

5. Who are the Apaches?
6. Where and what is Heisingters?
7. Give the source of the quinking a pring a roung man's fancy lists.

1. What is meant by collection. "closet dram" 8. What is meant by a "closet of

What is a "bangtall"? Answers to Yesterday's Quie 1. The Holy City, Jerusalem: the Esc. Rome.
2. Rudyard Kipling, confemorary for ther, wrote "The Light That I amplify a philosopher." Description of the Confemorary for the Confemorary for the Confemorary for the Confem

3. The laughing philosopher; Design Abders, who taught that life was be laughed at. 4. Mason and Dixon Line, a server colonial times to settle the day daries between Penna yanis and yierinka. It interesas, the boundary of the slave states in the

5. The Malthusian detrine, so make a representation of the concepts of the con

or dreamland,
7. Ypres: a town in southwestern Bei
the Freuch fruntlers one of the
ters of the war.
5. Queen Mab: ruler of the fairtes,
included from the
princess, Madi, who especial
to the sight time.
9. The Lieu and ine unicers are
press of the dictable ways.